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AN ATLAS

OF

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

TO BE USED ALONG WITH ALL GRAMMARS

BY

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PREFACE

It is the purpose of this book to present in a series of Tables the Parts of Speech, the Syntax and the Analysis of English Sentences, and thus to furnish a bird's-eye view of Grammar as taught in Schools. Since each Table may be regarded as a map in which the learner has constantly before him the relation of the part to the whole, the name *Atlas of Grammar* may seem not inapplicable.

Clear mapping-out being thus the chief aim, details and exceptions have been as far as possible avoided. But though mere word-lists of irregularities in gender, number, comparison, conjugation, etc., must be sought for in Grammars whose purpose is exhaustive treatment and not pictorial design, the place of the most important exceptions has been noted, and so noted as to make the learning of them easy. Throughout, indeed, the object has been to make the eye assist both the understanding and the memory. The fault of most Grammars—even of the best—for school purposes, is that the pupil has too many explanations to read. He mistakes the unimportant for the essential, fails to distinguish between what has merely to be read, and what is meant to be committed to memory; in short, he cannot see the wood for trees. But, if such explanations be given in class by the teacher, and the principles, as here tabulated, be committed to memory by the pupil, a great gain will be effected in time, in interest, and in firmness of grasp. Nor does the use of this book restrict the teacher to a deductive method; these tables will prove useful as recapitulations of lessons in which the definitions have been reached **inductively.** Time saved from mere book-work may well be devoted to systematic practice, to which in importance it stands in inverse ratio. A thorough-going set of Exercises and Examination Papers has been prepared to accompany Professor Meiklejohn's *Grammar of the English Tongue.*

The *Atlas of Grammar* will perhaps be most effectively used if the teacher will build up on the black-board the Table, or the part of the Table, that forms the day's lesson, questioning and explaining as he goes along. And it is thought not unreasonable to claim that the pupil who can reproduce these Tables with intelligence will possess a very fair knowledge of the leading principles of grammar. This book—which may be used along with any Grammar—is adapted for (1) Junior Classes, the definitions being simple and yet accurate; (2) Senior Classes, where a rapid revisal of the work of previous sessions is required; (3) Students in Training Colleges, for whom it is all-important to know how best to place on the black-board a lesson in the subject they are teaching; and (4) Candidates for University local and preliminary examinations, or for the Civil Service.

In preparing these Tables I have made constant use of such standard Grammars as those of Abbott, Mason, Meiklejohn, and Morris.

I cannot conclude without acknowledging the kindly sympathy and the valuable suggestions of many professional friends, and especially the encouragement and ready help of Professor Meiklejohn, St. Andrews; G. R. Merry, Esq., LL.D., Rector, High School, Dundee; J. B. Charles, Esq., M.A., Head English Master, High School, Dundee; and A. T. Watson, Esq., M.A., Rector, Dumbarton Academy.

Any criticisms, suggestions, or corrections that readers of the *Atlas of Grammar* may favour me with will be highly valued.

EASTON S. VALENTINE.

July 1890.

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DIVISIONS OF GRAMMAR

I. Definition of Grammar

Grammar is the **science of language**; that is, the systematic statement of the **facts and laws of words**.

II. Divisions of Grammar

Orthography (= the Grammar of Letters); **Etymology** (= the Grammar of Words); **Syntax** (= the Grammar of Sentences).

ORTHOGRAPHY

Orthography treats of sounds and their **written signs**—**Letters**.

The **Alphabet** is the complete collection of letters used in the language. [*Greek* α, β = *English* a, b, (c).]

In an alphabet the rule ought to be, (1) **One sound, one letter**; (2) **One letter, one sound.**

The English Alphabet is very inconsistent: *e.g.* (1) There are 43 sounds but only 26 letters; (2) Several letters have more than one sound.
(cp. the long ā sound in *fate, sleigh, gauge*, etc.) (cp. **a** in *father, want, all, fame*, etc.)

LETTERS

TEST		HOW FORMED		EXAMPLES
VOWELS: pronounced without aid of other letters	**SIMPLE VOWELS**	= the breath *unchecked*		*a, e, i, o, u, (w), (y).*
	DIPHTHONGS	= two vowels sounded together		(heard in) *now, bite, high, mute, boy.*
CONSONANTS: pronounced only with aid of vowels	**SPIRANTS** (*h*, etc.)	= the breath *partly checked* by	1. Throat (**GUTTURALS**); *h*:	*k, g.*
			2. Palate (**PALATALS**);	*r, y*; *j, ch.*
			3. Teeth (**DENTALS**);	*l, s, z*; *t, d, n.*
	MUTES (*k*, etc.)	= the breath *wholly checked* by	4. Lips (**LABIALS**);	*f, v*: *p, b, m.*

ETYMOLOGY

Etymology treats of (1) the **Inflexion**, (2) the **Classification**, (3) the **Derivation** of words.

[**SYNTAX** (*v.* TABLE X.).]

PARTS OF SPEECH

There are **eight** classes of words or parts of speech.

Words are classified in English according to the duty that they perform in a sentence.

Thus, "*iron*" may be noun, adj , or verb.

INTERRELATIONS OF THE CHIEF PARTS OF SPEECH.

NOUN
(or **PRONOUN**)

ADJECTIVE — **VERB** — **ADVERB**

THE REMAINING PARTS OF SPEECH

(*a*) LINK WORDS

PREPOSITION — **CONJUNCTION**

(*b*) EXTRA-GRAMMATICAL UTTERANCE.

INTERJECTION

Definitions of the Parts of Speech

1. A **Noun** is a word used as a name.
2. A **Pronoun** is a word used for a noun.
3. An **Adjective** is a word used with a noun.
4. A **Verb** is a word that tells { what a thing does. / what is done to a thing. / in what state a thing exists.
5. An **Adverb** marks { when? / where? / how? / or, why? } about a **Verb**, an **Adj.** or another **Adv.**
6. A **Preposition** is a word that joins words.
7. A **Conjunction** is a word that joins sentences.
8. An **Interjection** is a mere exclamation.

NOUNS

I. Definition

A **Noun** is a word used as a name.

II. Kinds of Nouns

NOUNS { **PROPER** . . . . . = a person's or place's own name : *Shakespeare, London.*
COMMON { **CLASS NAMES** = the name of each individual in the same class of things : *boy, tree, bread.*
COLLECTIVE = the name of a collection of individuals : *cavalry, jury.*
ABSTRACT = the name of a quality, an action, a state, a science : *whiteness, to play, sleep, grammar.*

III. Inflexions of Nouns

Nouns are inflected (changed in form) to mark **Gender, Number, Case.**

(a) GENDER

The form of the Noun that indicates the Male or the Female Sex.

MASCULINE | **FEMININE** | **COMMON** (*either*) | **NEUTER** (*neither*)

Three ways of marking gender in English :— (1) **Suffixes** { -en -ster *vixen (=she-fox), spinster.* / -ess *sorceress, actress, lioness.* / -ine -a -trix *heroine, donna, testatrix.* (2) **Prefixes** { man- *man-servant,* maid- *maid-servant.* / be- *he-goat,* she- *she-goat.* / etc. (3) **Distinct Words** { *father, mother.* / etc. etc.

(b) NUMBER

The form of the noun that indicates one or more than one

SINGULAR (*for one*). **PLURAL** (*for more than one*).

The **Plural** is formed from the Singular : (1) (and usually) **by adding -s or -es**, *books, brushes* ; (2) **by adding -en**, *oxen* ; (3) **by vowel change**, *men.**

(c) CASE

The form, or function, of the Noun that shows relationship to other words in the sentence.

NAME OF CASE.	NOMINATIVE	POSSESSIVE (*genitive*)	OBJECTIVE (*accusative*)	OBJECTIVE (*dative*)	NOM. OF ADDRESS (*vocative*)
USE OF CASE.	Subject of Verb.	Marks ownership.	Direct Object of Trans. Verb or Prep.	Indirect Object of Verb.	An interjectional use.
TEST QUESTION.	who ? what ?	whose ? of what ?	whom ? what ?	to, or for whom ? or what ?	
TERMINATION.	(lost).	's, ', s' (often).	(lost).	(lost).	

The **Possessive Case** is the only one inflected in modern English nouns.

To form the Possessive Case add to the { **Singular** 's (unless euphony forbids) : *John's, Burns's (Moses').*
Plural { 's when the Plural ends in **-en**, or is formed by **Vowel Change** : *oxen's, men's.*
' when the Plural ends in **-s** or **-es** : *poets', foxes', ladies', thieves'.*

* For Peculiarities in Number, see next page.

PECULIARITIES IN NUMBER

PLURALS IN -S

-s has its own (sharp) sound after
p, k, t ; th, f :
taps, books, cats ; baths, beliefs.

-s has the (flat) sound of z after
h, g, d ; dh ; m, n, l, r :
slabs, dogs, rods ; mouths ; rams, pans, toils, stars.

PLURALS IN -es

-(ve)s
Saxon words ending in
-lf or (long vowel / not oo) + f(s)
change -f into -ve before -s :
wolves, wives ; but briefs, roofs.

-es
sometimes after -o
and after
sh, ch (soft), s, z, x, j :
heroes, churches, boxes, etc.

-(ie)s
-y after a consonant becomes -ie :
lad-ie-s ;
[but -y after a vowel remains]
toy-s.

TWO PLURALS
brothers ; brethren.

FALSE SINGULAR
pea.

FALSE PLURAL
riches.

PLURAL USED AS SINGULAR
news.

NO SINGULAR
tongs.

SINGULAR OR PLURAL
sheep.

NO PLURAL
shame.

CHANGE OF MEANING
spectacle, spectacles.

FOREIGN PLURAL
indices.

NATURALISED PLURAL
indexes.

PLURALS OF COMPOUNDS
sons-in-law, major-generals, men-servants.

PRONOUNS

I. Definition

A **Pronoun** is a word used for a noun.

Many pronouns are used as adjectives.

II. Kinds of Pronouns

PRONOUNS

PERSONAL
Name the person
- speaking. 1st — I, we;
- spoken to. 2nd — thou, you;
- spoken of. 3rd — he, she, they, it.

DEMONSTRATIVE
Point out definitely the thing named
This, that, yon, so, such, same.

INTERROGATIVE
Used in asking questions
Who (-ever)? what (-ever)? which (-ever)?

RELATIVE
(1) Refer to noun already stated, = ANTECEDENT
(2) Join sentences.
Who(-ever, -soever), what(-ever, -soever), which, that, as, but.

INDEFINITE
Do not point out definitely the thing named
one, aught, any, some, other, etc.

For Persons or Things use { that / what? (adj.) } (*What boy? what paper?*)

For Persons use who?

For Things use { which? / what? (pron.). } *What does he say?*

III. Inflexions of Pronouns

Pronouns, like Nouns, are inflected to mark **Gender, Number, Case.**

Pronouns retain case-endings; Nouns (except in the Possessive Case) do not.

IV. Declension of Pronouns

	FIRST PERSON		SECOND PERSON		THIRD PERSON				INTERROGATIVE AND RELATIVE		
					SINGULAR			PLURAL	SINGULAR AND PLURAL		
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER	ALL GENDERS	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
Nom.	I	we	thou	you, ye	he	she	it	they	who	who	what
Poss.	mine, my	our, ours	thine, thy	your, yours	his	her, hers	its	their, theirs	whose	whose	[whose]
Obj.	me	us	thee	you	him	her	it	them	whom	whom	what
Dat.	me	us	thee	you	him	her	it	them	whom	whom	—
Voc.	—	—	thou	you, ye	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

ADJECTIVES

I. Definition

An **Adjective** is a word that goes with (or qualifies) a **Noun**.

If it stands close to its noun, it is used **attributively**; if separated from it by "to be," etc., it is used **predicatively**. (*V.* Table XI.)

II. Kinds of Adjectives

TEST QUESTIONS				
of what sort?	= adjs. of **QUALITY**,	including	most adjectives and all participles:	white *snow*; *the* coming *year*, fallen *leaves*.
how much? / how many?	= adjs. of **QUANTITY**,	„	indefinite words and cardinal numbers:	much *snow*, some *corn*; ten *men*.
which?	= **DEMONSTRATIVE** adjs.	„	ordinal numbers, articles, adj.-pronouns:	the first *place*; that *house*, my *pen*.

III. Inflexions of Adjectives

In O. E. Adjectives were inflected for Gender, Number, and Case.

This (pl. *these*), and *that* (pl. *those*), still have Number. Other adjectives are inflected for *Comparison* only.

COMPARISON

Degrees

- mere possession of the quality = **POSITIVE**
- possession of the quality in a higher degree[1] = **COMPARATIVE**
- possession of the quality in the highest degree[2] = **SUPERLATIVE**

formed from the positive by adding **-er** / **-est** (monosyllables and a few disyllables)

hard, *harder*, *hardest*.
tender, *tenderer*, *tenderest*.

or by using **more** / **most** (most disyllables and all polysyllables)

silent, more *silent*, most *silent*
beautiful, more *beautiful*, most *beautiful*

N B.—Some adjectives are irregularly compared, e.g. *good*, *better*, *best*; others, because of their meaning, cannot be compared, e.g. *square*.

[1] The Comparative Degree is used when two things are compared.
[2] The Superlative „ „ three „ „

VERBS (i)

I. Definition

A **Verb** is a word that **tells** (1) what a thing **does**, (2) what **is done** to a thing, (3) in what **state** a thing exists.

II. Kinds of Verbs

- **TRANSITIVE** (Object required)
  - **ACTIVE** (*to write*)
  - **PASSIVE** (*to be written*)
- **APPOSITIONAL** (Complement required) (*to be*)
- **INTRANSITIVE** (No object required)
  - **ACTIVE** (*to run*)
  - **NEUTER** (*to sleep*)

III. Inflexions of Verbs

- **VOICE**: Active, Passive
- **MOOD**: Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative, Infinitive
- **TENSE**: Present, Past, Future
- **NUMBER**: Singular, Plural
- **PERSON**: First, Second, Third
- **CONJUGATION**: Strong, Weak

(a) VOICE

That form of the verb which shows whether the subject is (1) { (*Active*) **the doer** (Here the subject acts). } or (2) { (*Passive*) **the real object** of the action (Here the subject is acted upon). }

(b) MOOD

The way, or mode, in which the action is stated.

Verb Finite

(That part of the verb which is **limited** by Person and Number.)

- **INDICATIVE**: (1) States a fact. (2) Asks a direct question.
- **SUBJUNCTIVE**: Expresses doubt, possibility, wish, etc., as a conception of the speaker.
- **IMPERATIVE**: Gives a command.

Verb Infinite

(That part of the Verb which is **unlimited** by Person and Number.)

- **INFINITIVE**: Usually preceded by "to" = Noun, Adjective, or Adverb.
  - **SIMPLE**: The action is stated as a noun, and is subject or object of a verb (*To walk* is pleasant) (I like *to read*)
  - **COMPLEMENTARY**: Forms a complex object or a complex subject (I like a thief *to be caught*) (The boy was ordered *to go*)
  - **GERUNDIAL**: With a noun = an adjective. With adjectives and verbs = an adverb (a house *to let*) (apples good *to eat*)
- **GERUND**: A noun in -ing with verbal powers, i.e. followed by an object. (*catching* fish)
- **PARTICIPLE**: A Verbal adjective.
  - **PRESENT**: An adjective in -ing with verbal powers. (The boy, *seeing* the dog, ran)
  - **PASSIVE**: An adjective in -en, -ed, or -t. (*Broke*[n] stones, *lear*[ed] ones)

VERBS (ii)

(c) TENSE

Verbs have various forms to mark (1) the **Tense** (=time), (2) the **State** of the action.

TENSE= STATE + TIME	PRESENT TIME	PAST TIME	FUTURE TIME
INDEFINITE STATE	(a) I take (b) I am taken	(a) I took (b) I was taken	(a) I shall take (b) I shall be taken
IMPERFECT STATE	(a) I am taking (b) I am being taken	(a) I was taking (b) I was being taken	(a) I shall be taking (b) ———
PERFECT STATE	(a) I have taken (b) I have been taken	(a) I had taken (b) I had been taken	(a) I shall have taken (b) I shall have been taken
PERFECT + CONTINUOUS	(a) I have been taking	(a) I had been taking	(a) I shall have been taking
EMPHATIC FORM	(a) I do take	(a) I did take	
NEGATIVE FORM	(a) I do not take	(a) I did not take	
INTERROGATIVE FORM	(a) Do I take?	(a) Did I take?	

(a) *Active.* (b) *Passive.*

Auxiliaries

In the above table all tenses except "**take**" and "**took**" are formed by means of the Auxiliary (=helping) verbs,—

BE, HAVE, SHALL, WILL, DO.

Use —
- **BE** along with a participle for (a) **Imperfect State**, (b) **Passive Voice**.
- **SHALL (WILL)** in the **Future** Tenses.
- **HAVE** in the **Perfect** Tenses.
- **DO** in **Interrogative, Negative,** and **Emphatic** Sentences.

(d) PERSON and (e) NUMBER

The form of the verb that shows whether the Subject is { First, Second, or Third Person (v. *Pronouns*). / Singular or Plural Number (v. *Nouns*).

Personal Endings

	Singular			Plural		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Old Forms still found	-m (*am*)	-t (*art*)	—	—	—	—
Forms now in use (Present)	—	-st	-th, -s	—	—	—
Forms now in use (Past)	—	-st	—	—	—	—

From the above it will be seen that there are few inflexions of verbs in modern English. Indeed, **strong** verbs have but **seven** forms, and **weak** but **six**:

Strong verb: **take, takest, taketh** or **takes; took, tookst; taking, taken.**

Weak verb: **love, lovest, loveth** or **loves; loved, lovedst; loving.**

VERBS (iii)

(f) CONJUGATION

The complete collection of the various forms of the Verb.

TEST →

STRONG (No letter added to form the past tense)

WEAK (-ed, -d, or -t added to form the past tense)

REGULAR

IRREGULAR

FORMATION

	STRONG	REGULAR	IRREGULAR		
Past Indic.	Vowel change, no letter added	No vowel change, -(e)d or -t added	Vowel change, -d or -t added	Vowel change, -d or -t lost	Contracted
Passive Partic.	-en (frequently)	-(e)d or -t ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,

PRINCIPAL PARTS =

Pres. Indic.	rise	love learn	tell, teach	feed set	have	build
Past Indic.	rose	loved, learned, learnt	told, taught	fed (=fed -de) set (-te)	had (=haved)	built (=builded)
Pass. Partic.	risen	loved, learned, learnt	told, taught	fed (=fed -ed) set (t-ed)	had (=haved)	built (=builded)

SOME PECULIARITIES IN CONJUGATION.

PARTLY STRONG, PARTLY WEAK.

go —— gone

—— went ——

ONCE STRONG, NOW WEAK.

brew, brewed, brewed.

DEFECTIVE.

shall, should, ——

ONCE WEAK, NOW STRONG.

stick, stuck, stuck.

STRONG AND WEAK.

awake awoke awoke

awake awaked awaked.

ADVERBS

I. Definition

An **Adverb** is a word that goes with (or qualifies) a Verb, an Adjective, or another Adverb.

N.B.—The Verb, Adjective, or Adverb is qualified as to Time, Place, Manner, Cause, etc.

II. Kinds of Adverbs

TEST QUESTION →	TIME (when?)	PLACE (where?)	MANNER (how?)	CAUSE (why?)

When, where, etc., are often called **Relative Adverbs**. They are partly conjunctive: e.g. I know the place where (=in which) he lived.

III. Inflexion of Adverbs

COMPARISON

N.B.—Many Adverbs are not compared; some are compared regularly; others, irregularly.

* Degrees { POSITIVE / COMPARATIVE / SUPERLATIVE } formed from the positive by using { more / most } sweetly / more sweetly / most sweetly.

PREPOSITIONS

I. Definition

By a **Preposition** a noun or a pronoun is joined to another word.

II. Kinds of Prepositions

SIMPLE (*up*)	COMPOUND (*ov-er*)

III. Construction

Noun		Wheels within wheels.
(Pron.)		The distance from you to me.
Adj.	+ PREP. + Noun or (Pron.)	The sun is dark to me.
Verb		He leaned on his stick.
Adv.		Clearly to the point.

CONJUNCTIONS

I. Definition

A **Conjunction** is a word that joins sentences.

II. Kinds of Conjunctions

CO-ORDINATE (join Principal Sentences together.)	SUBORDINATE (join Clauses to principal sentences.)

III. Minor Classes

†		†	
1. AND	(Cumulative)	1. BECAUSE	(Reason, etc.)
2. BUT	(Adversative)	2. IF	(Condition, etc.)
3. EITHER . . . OR	(Alternative)	3. THAT	(Purpose, etc.)
4. THEREFORE	(Illative)	‡4. UNTIL	(Time)

INTERJECTIONS

An **Interjection** is a word that stands in no grammatical relation to other words in the sentence. It is a mere exclamation expressive of pain, surprise, joy, or some such emotion; e.g. oh! alas! hurrah!

* T. TABLE V

† These Conjunctions are types of large classes.

‡ Conjunctions like **until**, **ere**, etc., are sometimes viewed as part

SYNTAX (i)

Syntax (a Greek word) means **arrangement.** The rules of Syntax state the **relations that words bear to each other** in a sentence,—the **Concord**, or **agreement**, of some; the **Government**, or **influence** that some exercise on others; their **Order**, or **sequence.**

The chief **Combinations** of words.

PREDICATIVE (Verb and Subject).	ATTRIBUTIVE (Noun and Adjective).	OBJECTIVE (Verb and Object).	ADVERBIAL (Adverb and Verb, etc.).

i. Syntax of Nouns

1. The NOMINATIVE

(1) The **SUBJECT** of a Finite verb: The *sun* rises.

(2) **After TO BE** and other **Appositional** or **Copulative** Verbs (e.g. seem, remain, be-called, etc.): *John* is a *merchant.*

(3) **The Nominative in Apposition** with another noun: Harold, the *king*, died. It is true *that he died.* **[Adjectival in character.]**

[**Idiom**: The island of Sicily = the island Sicily; manner of man = (O.) manner man.]

(4) **The Nom. Absolute** = { NOUN + ADJ. / NOUN + PART. } *followed by no finite verb*: *The sun having risen*, the mist dispersed. **[Adverbial in character.]**

(5) **The Nom. of Address** = THE VOCATIVE *followed by no finite verb*: *John*, tell me the story. **[Interjectional in character.]**

2. The POSSESSIVE qualifies a noun. N.B. The first of two possessives joined by **and** drops the 's: Bryant and May's Matches. **[Adjectival in character.]**

3. The OBJECTIVE

DIRECT (=ACCUSATIVE)

(1) The **OBJECT** of Transitive Verbs, personal or impersonal, finite or infinite: I see the *man.* Seeing my *friend*, I ran forward. It grieves me.

(2) **Two Accusatives** after **make, appoint, create**, etc., **ask, teach.** The king made *him general.* (The second is called the **factitive object.**)

(3) **The Retained Accusative** after a passive verb. He was asked a *question* (from: They asked *him a question*).

(4) **The Accusative and Infinitive** or the **Accusative** and **Participle**: I heard *her sing*; I saw *him coming.*

(5) **The Cognate Accusative** after certain intransitive verbs used transitively: To dream a *dream.*

(6) **The Acc. in apposition** with another acc.: He defeated Harold, *king* of England. **[Adjectival in character.]**

(7) **The Accusative of Measurement**: he walked a *mile*; it weighed a *pound.* **[Adverbial in character.]**

(8) **After Prepositions**: in a *moment.*

DIRECT and INDIRECT after the verbs GIVE, show, promise, lend, tell, etc. She gave *me* a *rose.*

(N.B.—Either Dat. or Acc. may become the subject of the passive verb: *I* was given a rose, *or* A *rose* was given me.)

INDIRECT (=DATIVE)

(1) **After certain impersonal verbs**: it seems, *me*thinks, it pleases: if *you* please (=if it please *you*); woe worth (=be to) the *day.*

(2) **After certain adjectives**: near, nigh, next, like; dear to, similar to, etc.; worth [in "worth one's *while*" (=*an old genitive*)].

(3) The **Ethical Dative** adds liveliness and interest to the statement: e.g. "he plucked *me* ope his doublet."

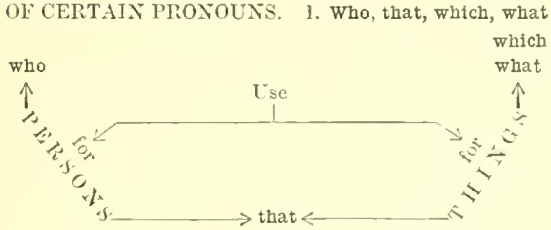
SYNTAX (ii)

ii. Syntax of Pronouns

1. CONCORD. 1. Pronouns (**personal or relative**) agree with the nouns they represent in **gender, number,** and **person**; but their **case** depends on the construction of the clause in which they stand. The *man* (*nom.*) **whom** (*obj.*) you see was there. The *man* (*nom.*) **whose** (*poss.*) bag was lost came in. The *man* (*nom.*) **who** (*nom.*) had spoken, stepped forward. It is *I* **who** am in fault.

2. When two subjects are separated by **or** or **nor**, the verb agrees with the latter: neither you *nor* he *was* wrong.
(N.B.—This rule is not always adhered to.)

2. USE OF CERTAIN PRONOUNS. 1. **Who, that, which, what**



2. Use **as** after *such, same, so much, so great*: They are *such* **as** they have ever been.
3. ,, **but** = **who** + **not** ("The Negative Relative"): There was none **but** saw him
4. ,, **what** when no antecedent is expressed: I know **what** you mean.
5. ,, **that** to describe: The house **that** Jack built. The lady **that** pitied the poor.
6. ,, **who, which,** to give additional information (= **and he,** / = **and it,** etc.,): I knew that the man, **who** (= **and he**) was ill, could not answer.

3. ORDER OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS. **Sing.** 2d, 3d, 1st:—You and I; you and he; he and I.
Plur. 1st, 2d, 3d:—We and you; we and they; you and they.

iii. Syntax of Adjectives

1. CONCORD. In O.E. adjs. agreed with their nouns in gender, number, and case. **This** (pl. **these**), and **that** (pl. **those**) still agree with their nouns in number. Other adjs., if used in the plural, become nouns: **goods**.

2. USE OF ADJECTIVES.
(1) **attributive**: when **not separated from its noun** by "to be," or other appositional verb: The *good* man comes; he is a *good* man.
(2) **predicative**: when used along with "to be," etc., to form the **complement** of a sentence: He is *good*.
N.B.—Certain adjs. are used **predicatively only**: well, afraid, mine, etc. (and very often), glad, sorry.
(3) **factitive**: the adjective that follows the object of **MAKE** (facio), etc.: They made us *happy*.
(4) **as a noun**: The *good* are not always happy.
(5) **as an adverb**: Run *quick* (= quickly). [Explained by loss of the old adverbial termination -e: *brighte* = *brightly*.]

3. USE OF COMPARISON. The Comparative is used **for two** (Of the *two* boys, John is the *taller*); the Superlative **for more than two** (the *tallest* of *all*).
(NOTE.—**The "Superlative of pre-eminence"**: truest friend = very true friend.)

SYNTAX (iii)

iv. Syntax of Verbs

1. CONCORD. (1) A **Finite Verb** agrees with its **Subject** (= Nom. Case) in **number** and **person**: *He writes. They write.*

(2) Two singular nominatives joined by **and** require a **plural** verb: The captain *and* the mate **were** there.
N.B.—1°. The captain (*as well as* his men) **was** there. 2°. The captain (*with* his men) **was** there.

(3) Two or more singular subjects joined by **or** or **nor** require a **singular** verb: *Either* the captain *or* the mate **was** there.
N.B.—Either the captain *or* his men **were** there.

(4) A **collective noun** may take either **a singular or a plural** verb according to its meaning: { The crowd (one by one) *have stoned* the policemen. / The jury (as a body) *has chosen* a foreman.

(5) **Each, every, either, neither** (as pronouns or as adjectives) require a **singular** verb: Each (boy) *knows* the rule.

2. GOVERNMENT. Note carefully (*v.* Table X.) the cases governed by (1) **Ordinary transitive verbs**; (2) **MAKE, ASK, TEACH**; (3) **GIVE**, etc.

3. USE OF THE MOODS. (*v.* Table VI.)

NOTES ON THE SUBJUNCTIVE: (*a*) The inflected subj. (now rare) is used after **If; though; (so) that, lest; till, ere**, etc.
(*b*) The clause introduced by such conjunctions is called the **antecedent (subordinate)**; and usually comes first.
The sentence on which it depends is called the **consequent (principal)**; and usually comes last.

NOTE ON THE INFINITIVE: The **Infinitive without to** occurs after { (1) The Auxiliaries **have, shall, will, do.** / (2) **may, can, must, let.** / (3) **see, hear, feel: bid, dare, make**, etc.

4. SEQUENCE OF TENSES. (1) Contemporaneous actions should be expressed in the same tense.
N.B.—**The Historic Present** (*i.e.* a present tense to describe vividly a past event) may occasionally be used.
(2) The verb in a dependent clause must have the tense of the verb in the principal sentence.

v. Syntax of Adverbs

(*a*) Place the adverb as near as possible to the word it modifies.

(*b*) Some adverbs seem to govern prepositions. In reality they govern the prepositional phrase.
He ran **down** *to the sea*.

vi. Syntax of Prepositions

(*a*) All prepositions govern a noun or a pronoun in the objective case.

(*b*) Prepositions usually precede the word they govern: sometimes they may come after the relative.
I did not know the gentleman *that* you spoke *to*.

(*c*) Certain verbs, nouns, adjectives, require special prepositions: profit by, need of or for, dependent on.

vii. Syntax of Conjunctions

"The Conjunction does not interfere with the action of a transitive verb or a preposition, nor with the mood or the tense of a verb."

They are like *him* and *me*.

The boy neither *ate*, nor *allowed* his sister to eat.

INTERJECTIONS have no syntax, that is, no grammatical connection with other words in the sentence.

KINDS OF SENTENCES

It is usual to say that there are three kinds of sentences: **Simple, Compound,** and **Complex.** These, with their differences, are tabulated below. But very commonly we meet with sentences that are at once compound and complex; with others that are contracted; and with yet others that are elliptical. Thus:—

Simple: *The sun rises.*
Compound: *One cometh and another goeth.*
Complex: *Tell me, if you know.*

Compound and Complex: *Come and tell me when you see him.*
Contracted (omitted part common to both): *James (went) and John went.*
Elliptical (omitted part not common to both): *He is taller than I am (tall).*

	SIMPLE.	COMPOUND.	COMPLEX.
FINITE VERBS,	one.	at least two.	at least two.
CLAUSES,	—	Two or more **Co-ordinate** (of equal rank).	One **Principal,** and at least one **Subordinate** (dependent).
CONNECTIVES,	—	**Co-ordinate Conjunctions.** 1. AND, etc. (Cumulative). 2. BUT, etc. (Adversative). 3. EITHER... OR, etc. (Alternative). 4. THEREFORE, etc. (Illative).	**Subordinate Conjunctions** or **Relative Words.** IF, WHO, THAT, WHEN, THOUGH, WHERE, etc. etc.

CAUTIONS IN ANALYSIS.

A. Words omitted:—

(1) The subject: *Go (thou).*
(2) The predicate: *James (went) and John went. He is taller than I (am tall).*
(3) After **than** and **as**: *He looks as (he would look) if he were ill.*

Supply all omitted words before attempting to analyse.

B. Relative sentences:—

(1) Are not always subordinate: *It was wet, which (=and this) was disappointing.*

(2) If subordinate, they may be Noun clauses or Adjective clauses:
I heard who spoke (=noun).
The thief that stole the money was caught (=adj.).

(3) The Relative Adverbs may introduce Noun or Adjective clauses:
I know where your book is (=noun).
I saw the grave where the great traveller rests (=adj.)

TABLE XIV

ANALYSIS

1. Language presents us not only with single words, but with various kinds of groups of words.

2. GROUPS OF WORDS with

- **No Finite Verb** (Expressing a meaning) = **PHRASE**
- **A Finite Verb** (Expressing a thought) = **SENTENCE**
  - **Principal** or **Independent**: STATEMENT, QUESTION, COMMAND — Can generally stand alone, although preceded by (**co-ordinating**) conjunction. James came. And John went.
  - **Dependent** or **CLAUSE** = NOUN, ADJECTIVE, ADVERB — Cannot generally stand alone, if preceded by (**subordinating**) conjunction. James came, because John went.

TEST:

3. **Word, Phrase, Clause**: The same meaning may sometimes be expressed in three ways: a wise man (WORD) — a man of wisdom (PHRASE) — a man that is wise. (CLAUSE)

4. A **sentence**, then, is a combination of words expressing a complete thought.

5. To analyse a sentence is to take it to pieces for the purpose of ascertaining how its parts are related.

6. Every sentence must consist of at least two parts: **the thing spoken of** (= **THE SUBJECT**); **what is said about it** (= **THE PREDICATE**).

7. In Analysis, **Enlargement** means the relation existing between Noun and Adjective; and **Extension**, that between Verb and Adverb, etc. Wherever, therefore, a noun occurs in the sentence there may be an enlargement; and similarly there may be an extension of any verb, adjective, or adverb.

ANALYSIS OF SENTENCES

LOGICAL Subject

ENLARGEMENT

ADJECTIVE or FOR-ADJECTIVE

WORD

1. Adjective.
2. Possessive Case.
3. Noun in Apposition.

PHRASE

4. Adjective Phrase.
5. Participle or Participial Phrase.
6. Gerundial Infinitive.
7. Prepositional Phrase

CLAUSE

8. Adjective Clause.

GRAMMATICAL SUBJECT

NOUN or FOR-NOUN

1. Noun.
2. Pronoun.
3. Adjective used as Noun
4. Verbal Noun.
5. Gerund.
6. Infinitive.
7. Quotation.
8. Noun Clause.

LOGICAL Predicate

GRAMMATICAL PREDICATE

FINITE VERB

INCOMPLETE PREDICATE.

1. Transitive Verb.
2. Appositional or Copulative Verb. [e.g. TO BE (when not = to exist).

COMPLETE PREDICATE.

3. Intransitive Verb.

OBJECT or COMPLEMENT

OBJECT.

- Direct
  1. one accusative.
  2. two accus. after MAKE, ASK, etc.
  3. acc. + inf.
  4. acc. + partic.
- Direct and Indirect
  5. after GIVE, etc.
- Indirect
  6. After some Impersonal Verbs.

COMPLEMENT.

1. Noun or For-Noun.
2. Adjective or For-Adjective
3. Adverb or For-Adverb
4. Phrase (adverbial).

EXTENSION

ADVERB or FOR-ADVERB

WORD

1. Adverb.
2. Adjective used as Adverb.

PHRASE

3. Noun Phrase.
4. Participial Phrase (esp. nomin. absol.).
5. Gerundial Infinitive.
6. Adverb Phrase.
7. Prepositional Phrase.

CLAUSE

8. Adverb Clause.

Adj. Phr. a boy *careless of conduct*. Prep. Phr. flowers *in the wood*. Noun Phr. *hand in hand*. Adv. Phr. *very well indeed*. Quot. "*No, sir!*" he replied.

Adj. Clause: This is the house *that Jack built*. Noun Clause: We know *that this is true*. Adverb Clause: He spoke *as a man should speak*.

SCHEMES FOR ANALYSIS (i)

Of the following schemes for analysis, II. is superior to I. and ought to be adopted by at least advanced pupils; III. and IV. will often be found useful to show at a glance the inter-relation of the parts of a sentence. The comparative merits of the schemes can best be shown by the working out of an example.

"But know we not that he, who intermits
The appointed task and duties of the day,
Untunes full oft the pleasures of the day,
Checking the finer spirits that refuse
To flow, when purposes are lightly changed?"
(*Wordsworth.*)

SCHEME I.

SENTENCE	KIND OF SENTENCE	CONNECTIVE	ENLARGEMENT OF SUBJECT	SUBJECT	PREDICATE	ENLARGEMENT OF OBJECT	OBJECT	EXTENSION OF PREDICATE
A. But know we not	Principal Sentence	But		we	know		(sentence B)	not (*negat...*)
B. that he untunes full oft the pleasures of the day checking the finer spirits	Subordinate Noun Obj. of *know* in sentence **A**	that	checking the finer spirits	he	untunes	the of the day	pleasures	full oft (*degree*)
C. who intermits the appointed task (of the day)	Subordinate Adjective to *he* in sentence **B**	*who*		who	intermits	the appointed (of the day)	task	
D. and (who intermits the appointed) duties of the day	Subordinate Adjective to *he* in sentence **B.** Co-ordinate (cumulative) with **C**	and		(who)	(intermits)	(the appointed) of the day	duties	
E. that refuse to flow	Subordinate Adjective to *spirits* in sentence **B**	*that*		that	refuse		to flow	
F. when purposes are lightly changed	Subordinate Adverb (*time*) to *refuse* in sentence **E**	*when*		purposes	are changed			when (*time*) lightly (*...*)

SCHEMES FOR ANALYSIS (ii)

SCHEME II.

(i) GENERAL ANALYSIS

A.	But know we not	Principal Sentence.
B.	that he untunes full oft the pleasures, etc.	Subordinate Noun Clause, obj. of *know* in A.
	etc.	etc.

(ii) DETAILED ANALYSIS

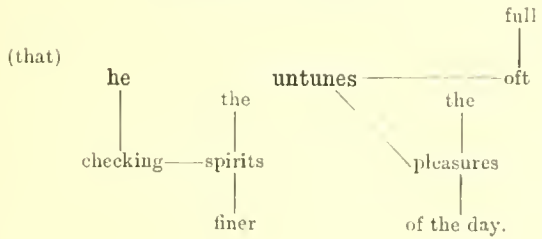
(*Sentence* B *for example.*)

1. that	connective.	6. the pleasnres	obj. (with attrib. of 3).
2. he	subj. of 3.	7. of the day	prep. (adj.) phr. to 6.
3. untunes	pred. of 2.	8. checking	partic. (adj.) to 2.
4. full	adv. (*degree*) to 5.	9. the finer	adjs. to 10.
5. oft	adv. (*time*) to 3.	10. spirits	obj. of 8.

SCHEME III.

"MAPPING OUT"

(*Sentence* B *for example.*)



SCHEME IV.

TO EXHIBIT DEGREES OF SUBORDINATION

Let P = principal sentence
n = noun clause
a = adj. clause
ɑ = adv. clause

Read n^1 = noun clause in the first degree of subordination, etc.

Thus the Complex sentence of Scheme I. may be thus symbolically represented :

P, n^1, a^2 — — —

a^2 or even thus —

a^2, $ɑ^3$ — —

The connections between principal sentences might be thus shown :

Let + = AND, etc., − = BUT, etc., ∽ = OR, etc., ∴ = THEREFORE, etc.

SCHEME FOR PARSING

* Contractions to be used in parsing. Short words like *Noun*, *Verb*, should not be contracted.

NOUN

1. **Kind :** *Prop., Com., Abstr., Coll.
2. **Number :** Sing., Plur.
3. **Gender :** Masc., Fem., Com., Neut.
4. **Case :** Nom., Poss., Dir. Obj., Indir. Obj., Nom. of Addr.
5. **Syntax :** Subj. of ——, Obj. of ——, in apposit. with ——, etc.

PRONOUN

1. **Kind :** Pers., Dem., Interrog., Rel., Indef.
2. **Person :** 1st, 2nd, 3rd.
3. **Number :** Sing., Plur.
4. **Gender :** Masc., Fem., Com., Neut.
5. **Case :** Nom., Poss., Dir. Obj., Indir. Obj., Nom. of Addr.
6. **Syntax :**
   - (*a*) Subj. of ——, Obj. of ——, in appos. with ——, etc.
   - (*b*) Antecd. ——. (For Relatives.)
   - (*c*) Attrib. of ——. (For Possessives and all adj. prons.)

ADJECTIVE

1. **Kind :** Qual., Quant. (Numb.), Dem.
2. **Degree :** Pos., Compar., Superl.
3. **Syntax :** Attrib. of ——, Predic. of ——, used factitively.

ADVERB

1. **Kind :** Time, Place, Man., Deg., Cause, etc.
2. **Degree :** Pos., Compar., Superl.
3. **Syntax :** Qualif. ——.

PREPOSITION

1. **Syntax :**
   - (*a*) Gov. ——.
   - (*b*) Joining —— to ——.

THE VERB FINITE

1. **Kind :** Trans., Appos. (or Copul.), Intrans.
2. **Conjugation :** Weak, Strong.
3. **Voice :** Act., Pass.
4. **Mood :** Indic., Imper., Subj.
5. **Tense :**
   - (*a*) Time : Pres., Past, Fut.
   - (*b*) State : Indef., Imperf., Perf.
6. **Person :** 1st, 2nd, 3rd.
7. **Number :** Sing., Plur.
8. **Syntax :**
   - (*a*) Subj. —— (For every finite verb.)
   - (*b*) Objs. —— (For every trans. verb.)
   - (*c*) Comple. —— (For every appos. verb.)
9. **Parts :** Pres. Indic., Past Indic., Pass. Partic.

THE VERB INFINITE

INFINITIVE

1. **Kind :** Trans. Appos. Intrans.
2. **Conj. :** Weak, Strong.
3. **Voice :** Act., Pass.
4. **Infinitive Mood.**
5. **Tense :**
   - (*a*) Time : *Pres., Past, Fut.*
   - (*b*) State : *Indef., Impf., Perf., Prog.*
6. **Used as**
   - (*a*) Noun.
   - (*b*) Adj. (Gerundial).
   - (*c*) Adv. (Gerundial).
7. **Syntax :**
   - (*a*) See Syntax of Noun, Adj., Adv.
   - (*b*) Obj. ——

GERUND

1. **Kind :** Trans.
2. **Conj. :** Weak, Strong.
3. **Voice :** Act.
4. **Gerund.**
5. **Case :** Nom., Obj.
6. **Syntax :**
   - (*a*) See Syntax of Noun.
   - (*b*) Obj. ——

PARTICIPLE

1. **Kind :** Trans. Appos. Intrans.
2. **Conj. :** Weak, Strong.
3. **Voice :** Act., Pass.
4. **Partic.**
5. **Tense :**
   - (*a*) Time : *Pres., Past, Fut.*
   - (*b*) State : *Indef., Impf., Perf.*
6. **Syntax :**
   - (*a*) See Syntax of Adj.
   - (*b*) Obj. ——

CONJUNCTIONS

1. **Kind :** Co-ord., Subord.
2. **Syntax :** Joining (subj. + verb) to (subj. + verb).

INTERJECTIONS

1. Interjection, expressing surprise, pain, etc.

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